

4260

Diag. Chart No. 8152-1

Form 501

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey *Hydrographic*

Field No. _____ Office No. *4260*

LOCALITY

State *Alaska*

General locality *West Coast of*

Locality *Prince of Wales Id.*

Anguilla Is. & Phigem Bay

1942

CHIEF OF PARTY

J. J. Maher

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DATE _____

8-1870 1-1114+

4260

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

Hydrographic Sheet No. 4

of the waters in the vicinity
of the Anguilla Islands.

This hydrographic survey of the waters in the vicinity of the Anguilla Islands was made following instructions from the Director, U. S. C. & G. Survey, to T. J. Maher, H. & G. Engineer, dated February 25, 1922.

The Anguilla Islands are a group of islands in S.E. Alaska, off the west coast of Prince of Wales Island. The waters included in this survey lie west of the Gulf of Esquibel, among the Anguilla Islands to Bocas De Finas on the north, to the Bay of Ephigenia on the northwest and to San Pedro Island on the southwest.

General Description of the Coast and Shore-line.

Approaching the Anguilla Islands from the west to pass between Timber Island and Gull Rock, which however is not a sailing route, these islands, i.e. Timber and Gull Rock, are readily distinguished. Gull Rock, 87 feet in elevation is light colored ledge, slopes sharply at the sides and is grass covered at the very summit which is rather flat. Timber Island is the northerly of two islands. It is 198 feet in elevation and wooded. The slopes of this island are sheer cliffs and ravines, brown in color. An island slightly smaller in size and not as high lies just south of Timber Island. This island is barren ledge, grey in color. Emerald Island is a low flat and wooded island. It appears green against the shore line. On the coast of Heceta Island in the vicinity of a White Cliff are scattered light colored cliffs. The peaks on Heceta Island can be distinguished from a great distance. They are barren and light colored ledge.

The large group of rocks about 1/3 mile south of a Feather is mostly bare, light colored rocks with a few stunted trees and a little grass at the tops. They are about 30 feet in elevation. These rocks cover quite an area. Two Crack Island is prominent. It is high and well wooded showing up dark against Heceta Island.

Approaching the islands to pass between Wood Island and San Pedro Island no difficulty will be encountered distinguishing San Pedro Island. The numerous peaks on this island are of approximately the same height and heavily wooded. The shore line is sheer and rugged ledge. Off the north end of

St. Joseph

this island is a group of detached rocks. The rock upon which Δ Mid is located is prominent. It is a barren black ledge islet. It appears long and flat from Seaward.

The shoreline of the islands is almost entirely ledge and is generally foul with off-lying rocks. There are few gravel beaches and the only sand beach is on the southeast side of Emerald Island. This sand beach is very small.

Outlying Dangers and Islands.

In heavy weather or a heavy swell breakers may be seen for a radius of about 700 or 800 meters from the rock which lies 1500 meters 210° from Δ Emerald. The body of water between the two groups of rocks which lie 1500 meters 320° and 1000 meters 280° from Δ Dome breaks in various places in heavy weather. About 500 meters from Δ Feather in range with Δ Gull as indicated by kelp is a small area which would be dangerous in heavy weather. The line of breakers extending from Timber Island to Wood Island breaks in a moderate to heavy swell.

In the immediate locality of Δ Wood are three rocks which bare at about $1/2$ tide. Breakers may be seen in very heavy weather about 600 meters south of Δ Wood as indicated by kelp. The north end of San Pedro Island should be given good clearance. Two rocks were located - no other breakers, however, were observed. The small rock island about one mile 135° from Δ Timber is black ledge and can not be seen at a distance. The small islet upon which Δ Wood is located is barren rock, dark in color and coming to a round summit.

Probably Thota Rk. DIST

Heavy tide rips were observed as indicated on the sheet in the locality of Timber Island, the north end of San Pedro Island and the rock at Δ Feather. These were observed to be the heaviest with an ebb tide and the prevailing westerly wind. The tide rips exist to a lesser degree two or three miles distant from these localities mentioned.

Currents

Currents as observed in this area seem to be entirely tidal. Current in the locality between Wood and Timber Island and to the southwest also north of San Pedro Island runs N.E. and S.W. at flood and ebb tides respectively. Between Emerald Island and Δ Feather, flood and ebb tides run about E.x N. and W.x S. respectively. S.W. of Emerald Island and Gull Rock flood and ebb tides run S.E. and N.W. respectively. In the locality of Δ Mid flood and ebb tides run E.x N. and W.x S. respectively. In the small passage just east of Wood Island flood tide runs north and the

ebb tide south, parallel to the passage. N.N.E. of Δ Tree the flood tide sets S.E. In the locality between ○ Gee and Δ Sole the flood tide runs N.N.W.; on an ebb tide no current was experienced. Approaching Launch Pass from the locality of ○ Run, flood tide runs to the west and ebb tide to the east. In the locality between Δ Mid and the channel between the San Lorenzo Islands no current was observed. Information gathered from fishermen indicate very little current or none at all. between the San Lorenzo Islands. The strongest currents observed in the locality covered by this sheet were just north of San Pedro Island and around Timber Island. They were not over 2 knot currents.

Land Marks

There are no prominent land marks outside of the topographic features of islands and rocks. A number of rocks and islands have already been described under General description of the Coast-line. The island on which ○ Dog is ^{located} high and heavily timbered. Δ Bee is on a lower island, wooded except on the west side. The west side is grassy and slopes gradually to rocky ledge. Δ Lone is on broken bare ledge. The island upon which Δ Sole is located is about 150 feet high, timbered, with sharp sides. It is prominent. ○ Ole is on ledge, grass covered which comes to a small summit. Pan is on a small islet, wooded and about 40 feet in elevation. ○ Pet is on a small rocky grass covered islet which is dome shaped. The island upon which ○ Tub is located is heavily timbered with tall trees.

Anchorage

There is an anchorage for small craft in the small bay near ○ Fox, in about four fathoms water, mud bottom at the center and west side, rock bottom on the east side. This small bay is entirely protected from heavy weather.

There is another small anchorage for small craft on the east side of the channel between the San Lorenzo Islands, just north and south of the group of islands upon which ○ Hole is located. There is about 5 fathoms of water and hard bottom. During the fishing season this is a base for a great number of small fishing vessels. Good protection is afforded.

There are no suitable anchorages for larger vessels within the limits of this sheet.

Dangers Reported

No information or soundings indicating a rock other than the ones S.W. of \odot Low were obtained in the channel between the San Lorenzo Islands. The topography sheet reports a rock in this channel. Fishermen consulted knew nothing of its existence.

The rock, the position of which was doubtful which is shown on the topographic sheet was located a short distance west of the position shown on the topographic sheet.

The line of breakers extending out from \odot Pep as shown on the topographic sheet does not exist. A thorough search was made for same.

The rock shown on the topographic sheet about 1020 meters N.E. of Δ Mid was not located. A sounding of 8 fathoms was obtained near the position of this reported rock but this 8 fathom spot could not be found again. Assumption was made that this 8 fathom spot must have been a pinnacle rock.

T. 3407
on Turtle I.

Discrepancies in Topography

Throughout the extent of this sheet errors were found in topography. It is reported that in 1921 errors were also discovered on those parts of these islands which border the Gulf of Esquibel, where hydrography was done that year. Since these errors were discovered the shore-line and rocks were placed on this sheet in pencil and not inked in. Rocks and breakers located by the hydrographic party were inked in upon the sheet. Where changes in the shore-line were evident by fixes or by the location of topographic stations, the shore-line as determined by the hydrographic party has been placed on the sheet in red crayon. The better part of the changes were made from data obtained by estimating the distance to the H.W. line at the beginning and ends of lines. The small island 380 meters N.E. of Δ Timber was shifted slightly north. The islet 600 meters east of Δ Timber was shifted slightly north and shown as a rock which covers. The rock 1480 meters S.S.W. of Δ Emerald covers. The rock 280 meters S.E. of Δ Feather was shifted slightly west. The group of rocks 240 meters east of Δ At do not exist. A group was located just east of Δ Gold. The rock shown on the topographic sheet 330 meters S.E. of Δ Gold was located as a sunken rock, a short distance S.x E. No evidence was found of the existence of the rock 260 meters N.W. of Δ Spot. The rock 160 meters N.E. of \odot Hen was not found. The rock 210 meters S.W. of Δ Spot was located slightly to the west. The rock 250 meters west of \odot Sun was relocated. The rock 110 meters S.S.E. of \odot Red was not found. The small islet 300 meters N.E. of \odot Red was relocated as a rock which covers. The line of rocks 100 meters east of \odot Boy do not exist; presumably they should be shifted to the west of the line of soundings. The rock in mid channel between \odot Bell and \odot Pill was shifted

slightly to the N.W. Fixes were taken on the islands near Bad and Pass and they were plotted on the sheet as determined. The limits of the reef 450 meters W.x N. of Foul were redetermined and inked in. The rock shown in pencil just south of position 71 yy, 400 meters east of Pet was not found. The rock 60 meters S.W. of Low does not exist. This is presumably the rock located further out in the channel. The rock south of the small island S.E. of Holé does not exist. The rocks 190 meters S.E. of Ole were relocated as one rock. The rock 300 meters S.x E. of ABe was relocated.

All rocks sunken and those which bare were transferred from the topographic sheet. Except as where noted above all rocks shown on the hydrographic sheet exist.

A Wood is located at the approximate center of a large rocky islet. A Tree is located on a small rocky islet about 8 meters in diameter. A Hoh is located at the approximate center of a rocky islet. A Far is located at the center of a rock 30 meters in diameter. O Boy is located on a small rocky islet 20 meters in diameter. Pass is located on a small rock, bare 3 feet. O Lite is located at the center of a small rock. O Pen is on the west end of a small islet.

Ships' Channels

A good ship's Channel is afforded through Arriago Passage proceeding from the south on a course of 330° true, to keep about 3/4 mile off the shore of San Pedro Island, keeping this same course 1-1/4 miles after the north end of San Pedro Island is abeam and the rock at A Mid is in range with the north shore of Turtle Island at which point change course to west (true). This is the only ships' channel within the limits of this sheet.

The channels which may be used by small launches have numerous dangers most of which are indicated by kelp. The channel between the San Lorenzo Islands is obstructed except for the rocks off O Low and those north of O Wall. Proceeding north from the channel between the San Lorenzo Islands pass about 1/5 mile off the rock upon which O Ole is located avoiding the rock off this signal, at which point pick a range on the easterly of the islands off the east shore of the island upon which O Dog is located. When the rock upon which A Mid is located is abeam, head for about 1/5 mile off the island at A Dome. Passage is clear from here to Bocas de Finas.

In making passage from Bocas de Finas through the channel just east of Wood Island pass 800 meters W.N.W. of the rock which is 1600 meters N.W. of A Dome - steer about 250 meters off the rock upon which A Nic is located. Continue this course until about abeam of the north end of Wood Island. In passing through this channel east of Wood Island keep a bit to the left of the center of the channel.

In making passage through Launch Passage keep to the South of the rock in mid channel off O Rag. When abeam the rock change course to pass close to and just north of the two islands in mid channel upon one of which O Bad is located. Small launches may pass south of the two islands at high water. Keep close to the island upon which O Bad is located in using the north channel. Keep away from the north shore of the pass. From O Bad passage is clear to an anchorage in the bay near O Fox. Proceeding from here north keep to the west side of the channel avoiding the rocks off O Bell and O Gap. When abeam the rocks at O Boy, keep a northerly course until the north end of the island at O Tub is abeam. Avoid shoal spots here. Course may be changed here to the east. With the exception of the rock just west of O Tub passage is clear from here. The best passage west in the locality of A Moke is indicated on the sheet.

The small neck of water near O Red is foul and should not be attempted.

In making passage to the east around the N.W. end of the westerly of the San Lorenzo Islands keep about 200 meters off the shore, avoiding the reef west of O Cob and the rocks further out in the entrance.

Geographical Names

The small anchorage near O Hole and in general the entire channel between the San Lorenzo Islands is known among the people in the locality as the "Hole in the Wall". This name seems to be well established in this locality.

The passage between the islands west of A Anguilla is known generally as Launch Pass. These two islands bounding Launch Pass on the north and south and the San Lorenzo islands are leased by a corporation engaged in fur farming. There is a small house in the bay between O Farm and O Fox which serves as headquarters.

Survey Methods

Rocks and breakers were located by running launch as close as possible and taking magnetic bearing and establishing the distance.

Two hydrographic parties were engaged part of the time.

Good fixes were obtainable; all soundings were with machine.

NOTE;- All bearings and directions given in this report, unless otherwise noted, are true with north as an initial.

Respectfully submitted,

L. C. Wheeler
Jr. H. R. G. E.

Copy Checked A.W.S.

STATISTICS HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET NO 4

Anguilla Islands.

Date 1922	Letter	Volume	Positions	Sound- ings.	Miles Statute	Vessel
June 6	a	1	105	188	12.0	Loh.#3
" 7	b	1	62	120	7.2	"
" 8	c	1	116	307	14.8	"
" 9	d	2	112	267	14.0	"
" 10	e	2	66	170	7.2	"
" 13	f	2	100	194	11.2	"
" 14	g	2	24	50	3.2	"
" 15	h	3	87	236	14.2	"
" 16	i	3	82	189	12.5	"
" 17	j	3	51	138	10.0	"
" 19	k	3	55	132	9.9	"
" 20	l	4	123	227	11.5	"
" 21	m	4	88	194	12.0	"
" 22	n	4	82	205	13.9	"
" 23	o	4&5	92	216	16.3	"
" 24	p	5	44	98	6.2	"
" 26	q	5	39	69	3.1	"
" 27	r	5	79	141	11.2	"
" 28	s	5	112	206	12.0	"
" 29	t	6	122	201	9.5	"
" 30	u	6	142	270	18.3	"
July 1	v	6	23	37	1.7	"
" 3	w	6&7	89	191	14.6	"
" 6	x	7	74	134	8.0	"
" 7	y	7	102	223	14.6	"
" 8	aa	7	66	161	9.7	"
" 10	bb	7	14	25	1.1	"
" 11	cc	7	18	46	3.0	"
" 13	dd	7&8	123	328	24.0	"
" 14	ee	8	75	166	8.2	"
" 15	ff	8	48	135	8.5	"
" 17	gg	8	47	119	6.2	"
" 18	hh	9	40	100	5.8	"
" 19	ii	9	117	290	15.8	"

<u>Date</u> <u>1922</u>	<u>Letter</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Sound-</u> <u>ings.</u>	<u>Miles</u> <u>Stat.</u>	<u>Vessel</u>
July 20	ll	9	38	99	5.2	Lch.#3
" 21	mn	9	82	178	10.0	"
" 22	nn	10	50	124	7.2	"
" 24	pp	10	50	127	6.3	"
" 25	qq	10	75	179	10.9	"
" 26	rr	10	69	162	9.7	"
" 31	ss	10	42	117	6.0	"
Aug. 2	tt	11	88	243	13.8	"
" 3	uu	11	94	245	12.2	"
" 4	vv	11&12	116	309	16.0	"
" 5	ww	12	57	158	7.2	"
" 7	xx	12	47	108	6.3	"
" 8	yy	12	93	210	10.2	"
" 9	zz	12	55	134	8.1	"
" 10	ab	13	66	148	7.4	"
" 11	ac	13	47	86	4.8	"
Oct. 16	ad	14	48	122	6.3	Lch.#4
" 17	ae	14	111	249	13.8	"
" 18	af	14	76	170	8.6	"
" 19	ag	14	14	29	1.7	"
" 20	ah	14	57	95	4.5	"
June 13	a	1	33	77	4.2	Lch.#47
" 15	b	1	61	120	5.2	"
" 16	c	1	110	206	9.4	"
" 19	d	1	100	187	7.9	"
" 20	e	1&2	83	149	6.9	"
" 24	F	2	105	194	8.0	"
" 27	g	2	55	97	4.0	"
" 28	h	2	105	201	9.2	"
" 29	i	2&3	133	253	12.8	"
" 30	k	3	119	227	11.7	"
July 1	l	3	12	21	1.1	"
" 3	m	3	79	145	7.2	"
" 11	n	4	22	46	2.6	"
" 12	p	4	109	204	12.2	"
" 29	q	4	23	43	2.9	"

<u>Date</u> <u>1922</u>	<u>letter</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Sound-</u> <u>ings.</u>	<u>Miles</u> <u>Statute.</u>	<u>Vessel</u>
July 7	a	1	25	47	4.2	COSMOS
" 10	b	1	38	73	6.1	"
" 12	c	1	34	63	5.0	"
" 13	d	1	129	224	16.0	"
" 14	e	1	40	74	6.0	"
" 15	f	1	60	103	6.7	"
" 18	g	2	21	36	1.8	"
" 19	h	2	114	214	19.6	"
" 20	i	2	34	63	5.1	"
" 21	k	2	53	93	5.6	"
" 22	l	2	51	88	5.7	"
" 24	m	2&3	130	213	11.6	"
" 25	n	3	85	142	8.7	"
" 26	p	3	97	181	12.5	"
" 28	q	3	115	217	13.8	"
" 29	r	4	77	138	10.7	"
" 31	s	4	109	203	17.2	"
Aug. 1	t	4	167	327	25.9	"
" 2	u	5	130	255	22.0	"
" 3	v	5	124	236	19.9	"
" 4	w	5	136	262	22.7	"
" 5	x	6	66	114	7.6	"
" 7	y	6	91	145	9.5	"
" 8	z	6	163	267	17.8	"
" 9	aa	6&7	133	217	16.4	"
" 10	bb	7	70	118	11.2	"
TOTALS ----			7435	15354	942.2	

Automatic Tide Gauge located at Steamboat Bay; comparison made with subordinate tidal staff located in the Anguilla Islands.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

Hydrographic Smooth Sheet of area West of
San Pedro and Anguilla Islands, and North
and West of Timber Island, S. E. Alaska.

Scale 1:20000

U. S. S. SURVEYOR - T. J. Maher, Chief of Party.

July 7 to August 10

1922

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

to accompany

Hydrographic Smooth Sheet of area West of San Pedro and Anguilla Islands, and North and West of Timber Island, Southeastern Alaska.

LIMITS.

This sheet includes the area between launch work and ship's work between Latitude $55^{\circ} 35'$ and Latitude $55^{\circ} 47'$.

DEPTHS and BOTTOM.

The bottom in the area surveyed is very irregular being rocky with a small amount of sand bottom South of Δ Gull. All irregularities revealed were closely developed. The depths varied from 13 fathoms South of Δ Gull to 150 fathoms Northwest of Δ Gull.

ISLANDS.

Timber Island which really consists of two islands with a narrow neck of water between, rises to an elevation of about 200 feet and serves as an excellent landmark. The rock island on which Δ Gull is situated rises to an elevation of 87 feet. A rock island lying 1.6 miles 336° (true) from Δ Gull rises to an elevation of about 25 feet above high water and along the North side of this rock island, and for a distance of 300 meters Northwest are several sunken rocks which break at low tide and in heavy weather.

ROCKS and DANGERS.

A rock which bares at low tide lies 340 meters 322° (true) from Δ Timber. A rock which bares at low tide lies 93 meters 300° (true) from Δ Gull. A dangerous rock which bares at three quarter tide lies 1655 meters 255° (true) from Δ Gull.

TIDE RIPS.

Heavy tide rips were noted about Timber Island and West and Northeast of Timber Island.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. Katz

A. G. Katz,

H. & G. Engineer.

*Approved: J. M. Mahan
Commander*

Memorandum

To be attached to Descriptive Report accompanying Hydrographic sheet covering area in the vicinity of the Anguilla Islands, E. E. Alaska.

While the survey of the area in the vicinity of this group has been thorough, the geological formation of the land in the vicinity is such as to indicate that pinnacles would be numerous. Until this area is wire dragged the navigator should always exercise caution, considering the possibility of the existence of unlocated submerged pinnacle rocks. The chart should be used as a guide which shows the best waters and channels found, but should not be relied on entirely as a safe guard. Caution should be exercised by navigators using these waters.

These waters are used mostly by fishermen who operate small boats. I have observed, however, a large fishing vessel, only slightly smaller than the SURVEYOR, pass through or very close to these waters. I therefore consider it advisable to insert a cautionary note in any publication giving a description of these waters.

Arriaga Pass is apparently clear but I have avoided going through it with the ship. Several trips were made for the purpose of determining the accuracy of the survey, but the channel between Snail Point and San Pedro Island is preferable even for vessels bound north.

J. H. Schuch

*Called
I must mention
of chart*

Memorandum

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J. H. Chu

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Colonel E. Lester Jones,
Director.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Anguilla Islands, S.E. Alaska. when that sheet is approved,

Plane Table Triangulation.

*This descriptive report
refers to a sheet showing plane-
table triangulation only. The
sheet is filed with H. 4260*

and should be destroyed

E. P. Lee

Apr. 20, 1923

U.S.S. SURVEYOR, 1922.

L. C. Wilder, Topographer.

T. J. Maher, Chief of Party.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT to accompany TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET No. of the
ANGUILLA ISLANDS.

The positions of topographic stations only were established.
The topographic features were previously determined.

This topographic survey of the Anguilla Islands was made following instructions from the Director, U.S.C. & G. Survey to T.J. Maher, H. and G. Engineer February 25th, 1922.

The Anguilla Islands are a group in S.E. Alaska, West of Prince of Wales Island bordered on the North by Bocas di Finas, on the East and South by the Gulf of Esquibel and on the West by the Pacific Ocean and Ephigenia Bay.

A scheme of plane table triangulation was executed starting with the line A Mid - A Sole through which scheme, main stations O Pep, O Do, O Lite, O Let, O Ole, O Kelp, O Pen and O Low, and subordinate stations O Us, O Lee, O No, O Boy, O Oh, O By, O Cob, O Wall, O Can, O Ape, O Nut, O Abe, O Tip, O Ice, O Sap, O Big, O Foul, O Rag, O Tin, O Pet, O Nel, were located. From O Pet a traverse shot was made on A Moke closing on this station 34 meters Southeast in error. From O Low which was located by plane table triangulation a traverse was run to O San which is an old station previously located by triangulation. In this traverse O s Cup, Hole, Tea, Gob, Pod, and Leg were located. This traverse closed 33 meters Southeast in error on O San. Adjustment was made from O San and A Moke to the line A Mid- A Sole.

A second scheme of plane table triangulation and traverse was established starting with the line O Sin- A Far, the position of O Sin being determined by cuts from A Sole, A Hoh and A Far. By plane table triangulation O s Run, Ant, Red, Poor, Tub, Boy, Gas, Push and Roll were located. O s Ill, Pull and Bay were located by cuts. From O Boy a traverse was run to A Anguilla between which the remaining stations were located. This scheme closed 14 meters South of A Anguilla and stations were adjusted back to the line O Sin- A Far.

Respectfully submitted,

L. C. Wilder

L. C. Wilder,

Jr. H. and G. Engineer.

*Survey for Hydrographic
control of the Cape of Esquibel with
Sketch of triangulation.*
Approved.
C. J. Maher
Comd'g U.S. Survey

PLANE TABLE POSITIONS

Station	Lat.	Meters	Long.	Meters	Remarks.
Sin	55-39	248	133-37	150	pole
		1608		899	
Run	55-39	953	133-35	846	w.w.
		903		213	
Ant	55-39	938		387	pole
		918	133-35	662	
Push	55-39	1452	133-34	633	Sm. Tripod
		404		416	
Pull	55-39	1778	133-34	172	w.w.
		78		877	
Bay	55-39	1750	133-33	960	w.w.
		106		89	
Roll	55-39	1268	133-34	53	Sm. Tripod.
		588		996	
Tub	55-39	478	133-34	452	w.w.
		1378		597	
Ill	55-39	232	133-34	507	w.w.
		1624		542	
Gas	55-39	436	133-33	1009	pole
		1420		40	
Boy	55-39	187	133-34	205	pole
		1669		844	
Cap	55-39	53	133-33	922	w.w.
		1803		127	
Hop	55-39	482	133-33	20	w.w.
		1374		1029	
Rap	55-39	126	133-33	56	w.w.
		1730		993	
Pep	55-38	1231	133-37	432	w.w.
		625		617	
Do	55-38	866	133-37	38	w.w.
		990		1011	
Can	55-38	992	133-36	475	w.w.
		864		574	
Red	55-38	1554	133-36	16	w.w.
		302		1033	
Ape	55-38	1207	133-36	114	w.w.
		649		935	
Nut	55-38	875	133-35	1012	w.w.
		981		37	
Abe	55-38	321	133-35	797	w.w.
		1535		253	
Tip	55-38	40	133-36	493	w.w.
		1816		557	
Poor	55-38	1841	133-34	1020	Sm. Tripod
		15		29	

PLANE TABLE POSITIONS

(#2)

Station	Lat.	Meters	Long.	Meters	Remarks
Gun	55-38	1353 503	133-34	434 615	w.w.
Saw	55-38	1746 110	133-33	953 96	w.w.
Bell	55-38	1603 253	133-34	60 989	Sm. Tripod
Flag	55-38	1333 523	133-33	935 114	pole & flag
Farm	55-38	1232 624	133-34	73 976	w.w.
Fox	55-38	993 863	133-33	1028 21	w.w. boulder
Tell	55-38	886 970	133-33	872 178	tripod
Go	55-38	1350 506	133-33	850 199	w.w.
Pill	55-38	1616 240	133-33	846 203	tripod
Map	55-38	1667 189	133-33	606 443	tripod
Set	55-38	1542 314	133-33	494 555	ww. rock
Pop	55-38	1588 268	133-33	304 745	w.w. boulder
Bad	55-38	1658 198	133-33	375 674	flag
Pass	55-38	1743 113	133-33	347 702	w.w. rock
Rag	55-38	1353 3	133-33	234 815	flag on tree.
Top	55-38	1790 66	133-33	42 1007	Signal cloth on tree.
Lite	55-37	1116 740	133-39	23 1027	Sm. Tripod
Let	55-37	372 1484	133-38	477 573	w.w. ledge
Kelp	55-37	1459 397	133-36	545 505	w.w. on rock
Ice	55-37	1391 465	133-35	726 324	w.w.
Sap	55-37	1020 836	133-35	550 500	w.w.
Big	55-37	155 1701	133-35	293 757	w.w.

PLANE TABLE POSITIONS

(#3)

Station	Lat.	Meters	Long.	Meters	Remarks
Us	55-36	1232	133-38	400	w.w.
		624		650	
Lee	55-36	1186	133-37	950	w.w. on rock
		670		100	
Box	55-36	623	133-38	241	tripod
		1233		809	
Oh	55-36	340	133-38	308	w.w.
		1516		743	
Ole	55-36	1354	133-37	340	tripod
		502		710	
By	55-36	691	133-37	471	target on tree
		1156		579	
Low	55-36	227	133-36	1011	tripod
		1629		40	
Foul	55-36	1681	133-35	583	tripod
		175		468	
Pen	55-36	1055	133-35	819	tripod
		801		231	
Rag	55-36	774	133-35	638	tripod
		1082		412	
Tin	55-36	447	133-35	1005	pole
		1409		46	
Pet	55-36	156	133-35	708	pole
		1700		343	
Wall	55-35	1797	133-37	398	tripod
		59		653	
Cob	55-35	1727	133-37	919	w.w.
		129		132	
Nel	55-35	1541	133-35	995	w.w.
		315		56	
Hole	55-35	1383	133-36	873	w.w.
		473		178	
Cup	55-35	1347	133-37	18	w.w.
		509		1033	
Tea	55-35	941	133-36	968	w.w.
		915		83	
Gob	55-35	847	133-36	826	w.w.
		1009		225	
Pod	55-35	585	133-36	844	w.w.
		1271		207	
Leg	55-35	553	133-36	743	w.w.
		1303		308	

Computed by; - L.C.W.

Checked by; - H.L.B.

Copy checked

LWS

C.I.C.
COPY TO FIELD RECORDS

May 14, 1923.

Division of Hydrography and Topography:

Division of Charts:

Tide reducers are approved in
25 volumes of sounding records for

HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET 4245

Locality: **Anguilla Islands, S.E. Alaska**

Chief of Party: **T. J. Maher in 1922**

Plane of reference is **mean lower low water, meaning
2.8 ft. on tide-staff at Stambert Bay, Hayes Island.
auto.gauge**

For reduction of soundings, condition of records satisfactory
except as checked below:

1. Locality and sublocality of survey omitted.
2. Month and day of month omitted.
3. Time meridian not given at beginning of day's work.
4. Time (whether A.M. or P.M.) not given at beginning of day's work.
5. Soundings (whether in feet or fathoms) not clearly shown in record.
6. Leadline correction entered in wrong column.
7. Field reductions entered in "Office" column.
8. Location of tide gauge not given at beginning of each day's work.
9. Leadline corrections not clearly stated.
10. Kind of sounding tube used not stated.
11. Sounding tube No. entered in column of "Soundings" instead of "Remarks".
12. Legibility of record could be improved.
13. Remarks.

Chief, Division of Tides and Currents.

Hydrographic Sheet No. 4260
S. E. Alaska

This sheet covers a considerable area and the work is well done and shows a satisfactory development. Many doubtful conditions have been corrected; rocks and reefs definitely located and those, which were found not to exist, eliminated.

Shoreline found in error on T-3407-1913 corrected and these corrections transferred to T-3407.

Records are good and clear although "Change in Course" and "boat head by Compass" not always recorded. The word "same" is universally used instead of names of objects observed upon. This is bad practice as it confuses and is liable to lead to errors. It should be avoided.

Observing by Field Party good and though better than 40% of positions were checked but few errors were found.

Pencil plotting done in office, almost perfect. Where errors were found the platter, Mr. Mac Nab, was called to them.

Sheet too large and paper of poorest quality.

John D. Torrey
11/15/24

ADDRESS THE DIRECTOR
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

AND REFER TO NO. 4-DRM

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
WASHINGTON

December 4, 1924.

SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS

Report on Hydrographic Sheet No. 4260
Anguilla Islands and Iphigenia Bay, Alaska

Surveyed in 1922

Instructions dated February 25, 1922.

Chief of Party, T. J. Maher.

Surveyed by L. C. Wilder, A. G. Katz and M. Weisman.

Protracted by L. C. Wilder.

Soundings plotted by J. C. MacNab.

Verified and inked by J. D. Torrey.

1. The records conform to the requirements of the General Instructions except that boat's courses were sometimes omitted and the word "same" often used instead of names of objects.
2. The plan and character of development conform to the requirements of the General Instructions.
3. The plan and extent of development satisfy the specific instructions.
4. The sounding line crossings are adequate considering the uneven bottom.
5. The information is sufficient for drawing the curves.
6. Only the protracting was done by the field party.
7. The junctions with adjacent sheets are satisfactory.
8. This survey is a very complete leadline development of the area and no further leadline surveying is needed. In view of the numerous indications of dangers the wire drag should be passed over most of the area when its commercial importance warrants it.
9. The character and scope of the surveying and field drafting are excellent.
10. Reviewed by E. P. Ellis, December, 1924.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

HYDROGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The finished Hydrographic Sheet is to be accompanied by the following title sheet, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

No 4 → *No 4260*
Register No. _____

State *S.E. Alaska*

General locality *Anguilla Islands*

Locality *West Coast Prince of Wales Island*

Chief of party *T.J. Maher*

Surveyed by *L.C. Wilder - A.G. Katz - M. Weisman*

Date of survey *May 22 to October 21st, 1922.*

Scale *1-20,000*

Soundings in *fathoms*

Plane of reference

Protracted by *L.C. Wilder*. Soundings in pencil by *J. C. Mac Nab*

Inked by *J. D. Torrey*. Verified by *J. D. Torrey*

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded):

2 Des. report, _____ Tide books, _____ Marigrams, *3* Boat sheets,

3 Sounding books, _____ Wire-drag books, _____ Photographs.

Statistics sheet. ✓

Data from other sources affecting sheet

Remarks:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

HYDROGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The finished Hydrographic Sheet is to be accompanied by the following title sheet, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Register No. ^{No. 4} 4260

State ALASKA
General locality SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA
Locality West of Anguilla Islands. West and North of Timber Island
Chief of party T. J. Maher
Surveyed by A. G. Katz
Date of survey July 7 to August 10, 1922
Scale 1:20000
Soundings in
Plane of reference Mean lower low water
Protracted by L.C. Walden Soundings in pencil by
Inked by Verified by
Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded):
2 Des. ³ Reports ³ Tide books, ³ Marigrams, ³ Boat sheets,
³ Sounding books, ³ Wire-drag books, ³ Photographs.
Statistics Sheet
Data from other sources affecting sheet

Remarks: All sounding volumes with the exception of volumes 5, 6 and 7, Launch Cosmos were previously forwarded.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The finished Topographic Sheet is to be accompanied by the following title sheet, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

To accompany Hgd. 4260

Register No. _____

State S. E. ALASKA

General locality WEST COAST OF PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND

Locality ANGIULLA ISLANDS

Chief of party . T. J. Maher

Surveyed by . . L. C. Wilder

Date of survey . August 1922

Scale 1:20000

Heights in feet above

Contour interval feet.

Inked by L. C. Wilder . . Lettered by L. C. Wilder

Records accompanying sheet (check those forwarded): Photographs,

Descriptive report, ^{xx}Horizontal angle books, Field computations,

Data from other sources affecting sheet

Plane table positions [✓]

Remarks: Upon this sheet the positions of stations only, was determined, the topography having previously been done.